21(8)

AUTHORS: Gustova, L. V., Timofeyeva, L. P., Chubinskiy, O. V. SOV/56-35-5-56/56

TITLE: The Hard γ-Radiation of Ag^{110*} (Zhestkoye γ-izlucheniye Ag^{110*})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1317-1318 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to B. S. Dzhelepov and I. A. Yaritsyna (Ref 1) γ-rays with an energy of 1.67-2.26 MeV are emitted in the β-decay of Ag^{110*} (T ~ 250 days). The authors of this paper investigated the γ-radiation of Ag^{110*} with an energy of more than 1.6 MeV by means of a γ-hodoscope. The method and the measuring apparatus have already been described in earlier papers (Refs 2, 3). Neutron-activated silver chips, which were enclosed in a glass ampoule, were used as a radiation source. Measurements were carried out at magnetic field strengths of H = 700; 730; 760; 810; 865 Oe. The measured energies and intensities of the observed γ-lines are given in a table. A diagram shows the shape of the γ-spectrum of Ag^{110*} after elimination of the background for H = 760 Oe. Decomposition of the spectrum into its components was carried out by taking

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The Hard γ-Radiation of Ag^{110*}

SOV/56-35-5-56/56

the dependence on hν and H of the shape of the line due to the apparatus into account. In connection with decomposition also the share of external and internal bremsstrahlung was taken into account. The spectral range of 2.05-2.30 MeV could not be divided into its components because of the comparatively grave statistical measuring errors ($\sim \pm 50$). The results of such a decomposition are given in a table. The measurements discussed permit approximate estimation of the intensity of the γ-lines observed. The (provisional) results obtained concerning the hard γ-radiation of Ag^{110*} were submitted at the 7. annual Congress on Nuclear Spectroscopy. The authors thank V. A. Krutov for valuable advice and N. D. Novosil'tseva who placed the aforementioned radiation source at their disposal to be used for the work described. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1958

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S/589/61/000/055/001/006
D051/D113

21.6000

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva, L.P.; Khol'nova, Ye.A.

TITLE: Calorimetric device for measuring radium preparations

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta, no. 55 (115), Moscow, 1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniya ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy, 5-34

TEXT: A detailed description of the design, theory, calibration, and operation of a calorimetric device developed at VNIIM and intended for measuring the absolute activity of α-preparations (particularly radium preparations) is given. The device can also be used as a β-calorimeter, in which case the α-glass envelopes are suitably replaced. The measuring device consists of a β-calorimeter and two independent static-type α-calorimeters, intended for measuring differently sized radium ampoules. The device consists of the following basic parts: (1) two copper

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Calorimetric device for measuring...

cylinders with the calorimeters; (2) a water thermostat; (3) an electric device for measuring calorimetor temperature; (4) a potentiometric system for calorimeter calibration; (5) a system for measuring the sensitivity of the galvanometer; (6) a device for regulating the liquid level in the thermostat. The calorimeter design is very similar to that of a radio balance described by W.B. Mann (Ref. 2: J.Research. NBS, v. 52, 1954, p 177; v. 53, 1954, p 277). The main difference is that, in these calorimeters, the thermal capacity of the preparation depends on the exact calibration of the calorimeter involving the use of a definite power source. The experiments established that the sensitivity of the calorimeters permits measuring radium preparations in the 0.1 mc - 1 C range and measuring β-preparations in the 5-10 mc - 3 C range. An analysis of the method of measuring the absolute activity of radium preparations and of the sources of possible errors showed that the error does not exceed $\pm$ 0.8$\div$1.0%. In this connection, the advantages of absolute calorimetric measurements for determining the activity of non-

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standard radium preparations are discussed. On the basis of published data on the energies and intensities of different types of radiation of equilibrium radium preparations, the authors further calculated the heat effect from 1 mc of radium and also the correction of RaD, RaE, and polonium build-up for radium preparations of different ages. They finally examined the possibility of using the α-calorimeter for relative measurements of radium preparations. An analysis of the errors of these measurements revealed that: (1) the error involved in the comparison does not exceed $\pm$ 0.3%; (2) the Ra content in the preparations can be determined with an accuracy of about $\pm$ 0.5%. The individual experiments carried out with α-calorimeters were as follows: (1) absolute and relative measurements of a standard radium preparation made in the GDR; (2) measurement of the absolute activity of a set of highly active standard radium preparations; (3) comparative study of four radium gages. There are 6 figures, 11 tables, and 8 references: 5 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three English-language references are: W.B. Mann,

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Calorimetric device for measuring...

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J.Research. NBS, V. 52, 1954, p 177; v. 53, 1954, p 277; I. Zlotovski, Phys.Rev., v. 60, 1941, p. 483; C.S. Wu, F. Boehm, E. Nagel, Phys.Rev., v. 91, 1953, p 319.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1960.

Card 4/4

TIMOFEYEVA, L.P.

Basic metabolism in skin patients treated with radioactive isotopes. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:69-76 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

(METABOLISM)
(SKIN--DISEASES)
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(ISOTOPES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.P.

Blinking reflex in medicated sleep in humans. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:228-230 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(REFLEXES)
(SLEEP--THERAPEUTIC USE)

PEVZNER, Ye.S., TIMOFEYEVA, L.P., PROKOPCHUK, V.A., IVANKOVA, F.I.

Clinical and histopathological analysis of the use of vitamin D_2 in lupus vulgaris. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven. inst. 4:91-95 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(LUPUS)
(VITAMINS--D)

LEONENKO, P.M., TIMOFEYEVA, L.P.

Use of sleep therapy in the dermatology clinic. Sbor.nauch.rab. Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 4:13-19 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(SLEEP--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

PEVZNER, Ye.S., TIMOFEYEVA, L.P., PROKOPCHUK, V.A., GILEVSKAYA, V.F., IVANKOVA, F.I., FEDOROVA, L.G., ROMANOVSKAYA, N.Yu.

Treating tubercular diseases of the skin with vitamin D_2.
Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 4:26-33 '54
(MIRA 11:7)

(SKIN--TUBERCULOSIS)
(VITAMINS--D)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.P.

Sleep therapy for eczema and neurodermatitis. Sbor.nauch.rab. Bel.nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 4:50-53 '54 (MIRA 11:7)
(SLEEP--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

TIMOFEYEVA, L. S.
Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.

TIMOFEYEVA, L. S.- "A study of the dynamics of growth and development of the garden tulip as a basis for national agricultural engineering." Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

DE'TENT'YEVA, M.L.; ZAKHAROV, V.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.I.; SHORIN, G.F., redaktor; BAULIN, V.A., redaktor; ROSLOV, G.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Reference manual for managers of public eating establishments] Spravochnik rukovoditelia predpriiatiia obshchestvennogo pitaniia. Sost. M.L.Dement'eva, V.I.Zakharov i L.I.Timofeeva. Pod red. G.F. Shorina. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torgovoi lit-ry, 1956. 389 p.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo torgovli. (MLRA 10:1)
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Electrocardiographic data on patients treated with sleep therapy for eczema and neurodermatitis. Vest. ven. i derm. no.3:52 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta.
(SKIN--DISEASES) (SLEEP--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(ECZEMA)

SOSNOVSKIY, A.T.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.P.; VITORSKIY, A.P.

Session of the White Russian Scientific Research Dermovenereological Institute. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.1:93-94 J'63. (MIRA 16:8)

(WHITE RUSSIA--DERMATOLOGY--CONGRESSES)
(WHITE RUSSIA--VENEROLOGY--CONGRESSES)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.S., aspirantka; VAKULENKO, V.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, nauchnyy red.

[Biology and cultivation of tulips] Biologiia i kul'tura tiul'panov. [Moskva] 1959. 5 p. (Akademiia kommunal'nogo khoziaistva, Informatsionnoe pis'mo, no.5). (MIRA 16:8)

1. Sektor ozeleneniya Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Timofeyeva).

(Tulips)

TI[illegible]NA, L. V.

"Artificial Flooding to Control the Anopheles Mosquito as one of the Antimalaria Methods Used During the Building of Reservoirs and Irrigation Systems." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow State U, Inst of Malaria, Medical Parasitology, and Helminthology, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

SERGIYEV, P.G.; RASHINA, M.G.; VASIL'KOVA, Z.G.; PROKOPENKO, L.I.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.; ZVYAGINTSEV, S.N.; OLIFAN, V.I.; BANDIN, A.I.; RAKHMANOVA, P.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.; BUYANOVA, O.F.

In memory of A.D.Polumordinov. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:287 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Polumordinov, Arsenii Dmitrievich, 1902-1953)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.

Relation of the occurrence of Anopheles at reservoirs to the structural features of river valleys. Trudy Gidrobiol.ob-va 5:130-137 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut malyarii i tropicheskikh zabolevaniy. (Reservoirs) (Mosquitoes)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.

Prognosis of vegetation and mosquitoes for the Tsimlyansk Reservoir. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.3:225-232 J1-S '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz sektora bor'by s parazitarnymi zabolevaniyami pri stroitel'stve gidrotekhnicheskikh i meliorativnykh sooruzheniy Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.(dir. instituta i zav.sektorom--prof. P.G.Sergiyev)

(MOSQUITOES,
distribution in Russia, on artif.water conservation lakes)
(WATER SUPPLY,
mosquitoes & plants in water conservation lakes)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.; MITROFANOV, A.M.; RASHITSIN, S.P.; TUPITSIN, L.F.; GADALIN, Yu.I.

Experimental use of antilarval measures in the control of black flies (Diptera, Simuliidae) along the Angara River at the construction site of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Poser Station; a preliminary report. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.1:65-71 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. V.F.Beklemishev [deceased]) i otdela entomotoksikologii (zav. - prof. V.A. Nabokov) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

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MURAV'YEVA, T.V.; MARKOVICH, L. Ya.; MITROFANOV, A.F.; TEMOFEYEVA, L.V.

Migration of the blackfly larvae (Diptera, Simuliidae). Med. paraz. i parazit. bol. 33 no.2:188-195 Mr-Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Otdel entomologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Derbeneva-Ukhova) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

BAGAYEV, V.I.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, F.R.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.

Recovery of selenium from strong acids of contact acid section of the Konstantinovka chemical plant. Sbor. mat. po obm. opyt. NIUIF no.12:62-67 '59. (MIRA 16:12)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.

Construction of reservoirs as related to problems in the eradication of malaria and other parasitic diseases. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 26 no.6:667-673 N-D '57. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz sektora bor'by s parazitarnymi zabolevaniyami pri stroitel'stve gidrotekhnicheskikh i meliorativnykh sistem Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.N. Beklemishev).
(RESERVOIRS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS) (MALARIA)

TIMOFEYEVA, L. V.

"Sulfur Dioxide in the Air of the Areas of Localization of Copper Smelting Combines of the Central Urals."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

AUTHORS: Fuks, G.I., Timofeyeva, L.V. 32-24-4-19/67

TITLE: A Method for the Estimation of the Corrosion Aggressivity of Lubricating Oil at Moderate Temperatures (Metod otsenki korrozionnoy agressivnosti smazochnykh masel pri umerennoy temperature)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 4, pp. 427-429 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The standard method according to GOST-7934-56 hitherto in use required an investigation lasting 30 days; in order to avoid this loss of time a new investigation method was developed in two varieties. The new method was worked out in consideration of the fact that a change of temperature from 20° to 80-100°C causes acceleration of oxidation but no change of the oils, and, in accordance with the electrochemical character of corrosion, that in the case of contact being established between two metals of different kind, acceleration of corrosion takes place too. As may be seen from a schematical drawing test vessels of cylindrical shape and certain dimensions containing the metal to be investigated are mounted on a revolving wheel in the oil. The difference between

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A Method for the Estimation of the Corrosion Aggressivity of Lubricating Oil at Moderate Temperatures

32-24-4-19/67

the two varieties of this method is mainly caused by the shape of the test vessel and thus of the oil level. Experiments showed that brass corrodes sooner than steel, and that a simultaneous presence of both metals increases the velocity of corrosion still more. A rise of temperature as well as the presence of moisture increases corrosion in accordance with the aggressivity of the oil. The sensitivity of the method exceeds the standard method because, e.g., the influence exercised by 0.01% of water in oil upon corrosion is noticeable. Investigation results showed among other things that a 72 hours' test at 75° according to the first variety corresponds to a 30 days' test according to the standard method, as well as to natural wear at 20-50° for a period of 2-3 years in clockworks. A further saving of time was made possible by employing the second variety. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chasovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Clock- and Watch Industry)

1. Lubricating oils---Corrosive effects 2. Lubricating oils ---Temperature factors 3. Metals---Corrosion

Card 2/2

TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.; LEBEDENKO, T.D.

Preliminary data on expected lealth and epidemic conditions in the area around Krasnoyarsk Reservoir. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.1: 27-29 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz sektora bor'by s parazitarnymi zabolevaniyami pri stroitel'stve gidrotekhnicheskikh i meliorativnykh sooruzheniy Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom - prof. V.N.Beklemishev) i iz Krasnoyarskoy krayevoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach S.I.Nozik)

(WATER SUPPLY,
sanitary epidemiol. cond. around water reservoir (Rus))

FUKS, G.I.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.V.

Method for estimating the corrosiveness of lubricating oils at moderate temperatures. Zav.lab. 24 no.4:427-429 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chasovoy promyshlennosti.
(Lubrication and lubricants--Testing)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

TIMOFEYEVA, M.

Visiting with the young technicians of Georgia. IUn.tekh. 5 no.6:8-12 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Georgia--Technical education) (Students' activities)

TIMOFEYEVA, M.

Origination of a new tradition. IUn.tekh.no.12:10-12 D '57.
(MIRA 10:12)
(Schools--Exercises and recreations)

USSR/Deformation
Stress analysis

Mar 1946

"Control of the Wood and Smith Effect," N. Davidenkov, N. Timofeyeva, 8 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XVI, No 3

Schema of the apparatus for measuring deformation. Tables showing relation between stress(kh/cm^2) and elongation (%).

PA 12T93

TIMOFEYEVA, M.

"Radio engineering made interesting" by L.V.Kubarkin, E.A. Levitin. Reviewed by M. Timofeeva. IUn.tekh. no.1:76 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

(Radio--Juvenile literature) (Kubarkin, L.V.) (Levitin, E.A.)

TIMOFEYEVA, M.

Road to a great life. IUn.tekh. 7 no.9:12-16 S '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Pioneers (Communist youth))
(Models and modelmaking--Exhibitions)

NEKRASOV, I.Ya.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.A.

Mercury in the rocks and minerals of northeastern Yakutia. Trudy IAFAN SSSR.Ser.Geol. no.16:23-38 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

GERASIMOV, Ya.I.; VASIL'YEVA, I.A.; CHUSOVA, T.P.; GEYDERIKH, V.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.A.

High-temperature study of the thermodynamics of lower tungsten oxides by the e.m.f. method. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.6:1350-1352 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gerasimov)
(Tungsten oxide)

Timofeyeva, M.A.

S/020/60/134/006/015/031
B016/B057

S/4700 2209, 1560, 1018 only

AUTHORS: Gerasimov, Ya. I., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Timofeyeva, M. A., Chunova, T. P., Gerasimova, T. A., and Timofeyev, M. A.

TITLE: Study of the Thermodynamics of Lower Oxides of Tungsten by the Method of Electromotive Force at High Temperatures

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 6, pp. 1350-1352

TEXT: The authors point to the shortcomings in determining thermodynamic functions of the formation of tungsten oxides, and they suggest that another method be used irrespective of the values for water vapor. They chose the method of electromotive force (emf) (Refs. 3-6) which they modified to some degree. The authors carried out their experiments in the vacuum in a special metal cell which was insulated with molten quartz. The solid solution 0.85 ZrO_2 + 0.15 CaO served as electrolyte with anionic conductivity. The authors measured the emf of the cells of

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the type WO_2 / $Zr_{0.85}Ca_{0.15}O_{1.85}$ / $Fe_{0.95}O$ + Fe between 900 and 1310°K, with x = 2.719 (1); 2.66 (2); 2.59 (3); 1.90 (4); 1.69 (5), and 1.45 (6). The oxides of the mentioned composition were produced by reducing the low-temperature modifications of WO_3-W (Ref. 2) by means of hydrogen. The first three compositions correspond to a mixture of the phases $WO_{2.72}$ and WO_2, the latter to the mixture WO_2 and W. The mixture $Fe_{0.95}O$ + Fe served as standard electrode. The experimental values of emf of the cells 1 - 3, and 4 - 6, are described by equation (1) and (2), respectively. The combination of the ΔG of the cells (1,2) which were calculated on the basis of a known equation with the ΔG of the formation of $Fe_{0.95}O$ from the elements (data by V. Lange, Ref. 7) yields the following equation for the reaction 1/2 W + 1/2 O_2 = 1/2 WO_2 (I).

ΔG_1 = -69542 - 7.21 T lg T + 1.26 · $10^{-3}T^2$ - 0.47 · 10^5T^{-1} + 40.62T (943 - 1230°K).

The values of ΔG_1 between 973 and 1273°K calculated on the basis of this

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equation, as well as the values ΔG_1 for the reaction (I) for those temperatures which the authors obtained earlier from the equilibrium data (Ref. 2) are shown in Table 1. An equation (II) is introduced for the ΔG_2 of the reaction 100/72 WO_2 + 1/2 O_2 = 100/72 $WO_{2.72}$ (900 - 1173°K). The ΔG_2 values between 973 and 1173°K calculated therefrom are given in Table 2. A combination of reaction (I) and/or (II) gives a further equation for the reaction W + 1.36 O_2 = $WO_{2.72}$ (III). To calculate the standard thermodynamical values, the authors used the thermal capacities of O_2 and W (Ref. 8), while for WO_2 they used equation

c_p = 17.83 + 1.89·$10^{-3}T$ - 3.542·10^5T^{-2}. The latter was derived on the basis of the value c_p 298 for WO_2 (Ref. 9), of the c_p values for solids at the conversion temperature and the average value for oxides UO_2, VO_2, and ThO_2. Using these values for the reaction W + O_2 = WO_2 (IV),

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the authors obtain the equation for ΔG_4:

ΔG_4 = -196.6 - T(4.68K_0 + 0.21K_1 - 2.44K_{-2}) + 41.77. (K_0, K_1, K_{-2} are the coefficients of the equation of M. I. Temkin-L. A. Shvartsman, Ref. 12). It follows therefrom: ΔH°_{298} = -196.6 ± 2 kcal; ΔS°_{298} = -41.7 ± 1.5 e.u.; ΔG°_{298} = -184 ± 2 kcal. By using the value of S°_{298} for W the authors obtain S°_{298} = 15.0 ± 1.5 e.u. For the purpose of comparison Table 3 shows some publication data for the thermodynamic functions of the formation of WO_2 from elements under standard conditions. There are 3 tables and 17 references: 5 Soviet, 7 US, 2 French, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1960

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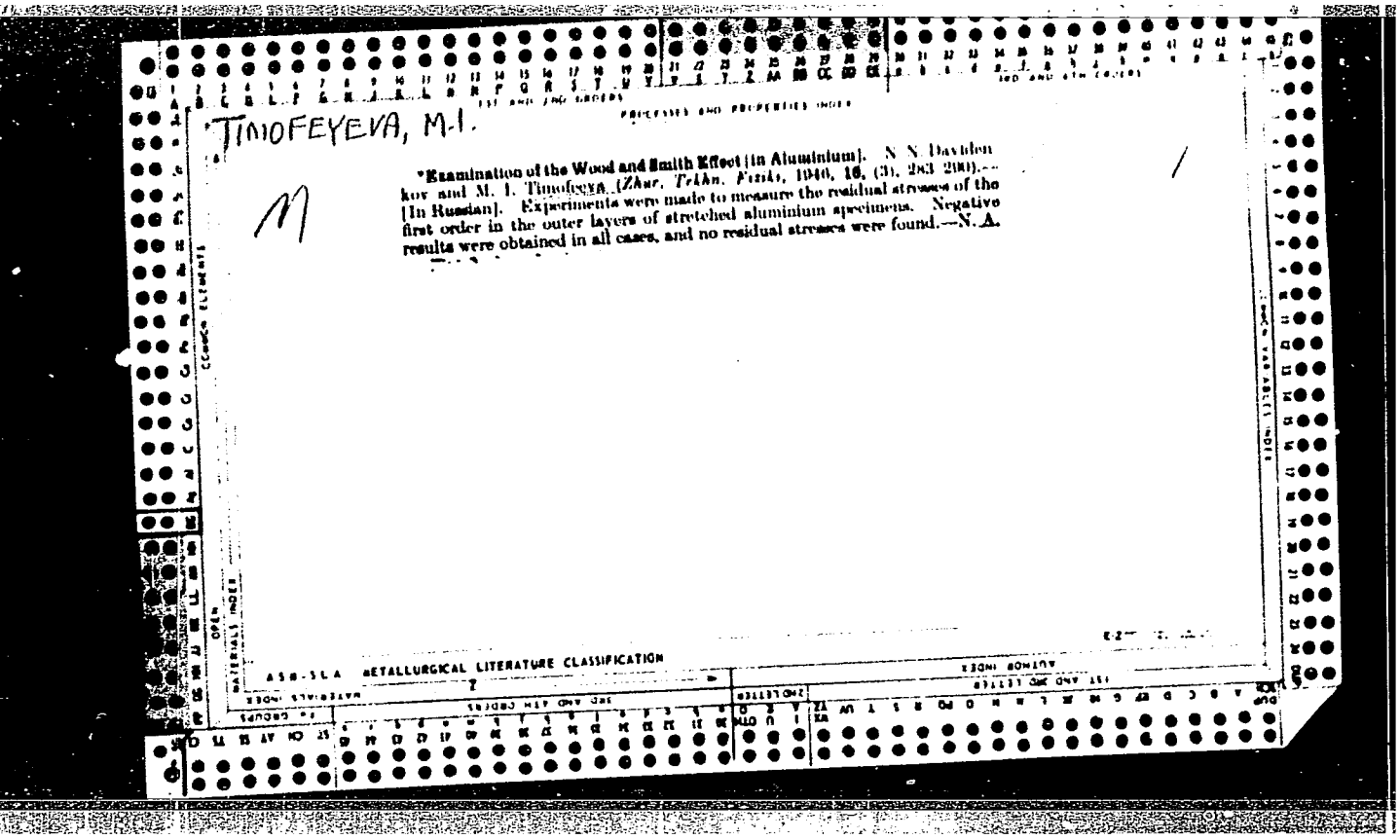

TIMOFEYEVA, M.I.

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*Examination of the Wood and Smith Effect [in Aluminium]. N. N. Davidenkov and M. I. Timofeyeva. (*Zhur. Tekhn. Fiziki*, 1940, **10**, (5), 283–290).—[In Russian]. Experiments were made to measure the residual stresses of the first order in the outer layers of stretched aluminium specimens. Negative results were obtained in all cases, and no residual stresses were found.—N. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GORBACHEV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; SAVITSKIY, Anatoliy Yefimovich; TIMOFEYEVA, Mariya Kharitonovna; KACHALKINA, Z.I., red. izd-va; RYKOV, N.A., otv. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Conveyor operator]Mashinist konveiera. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 99 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Conveying machinery)

SHINKORENKO, S.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Kh., inzh.;
KOSOY, G.M., inzh.

New flowsheets used for the dressing of oxide manganese ores from the Nikopol Basin. Gor.zhur. no.8:70-74 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Mekhanobrchermet, Krivoy Rog.
(Nikopol--Manganese ores)
(Ore dressing)

SHINKORENKO, S.F.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Kh.

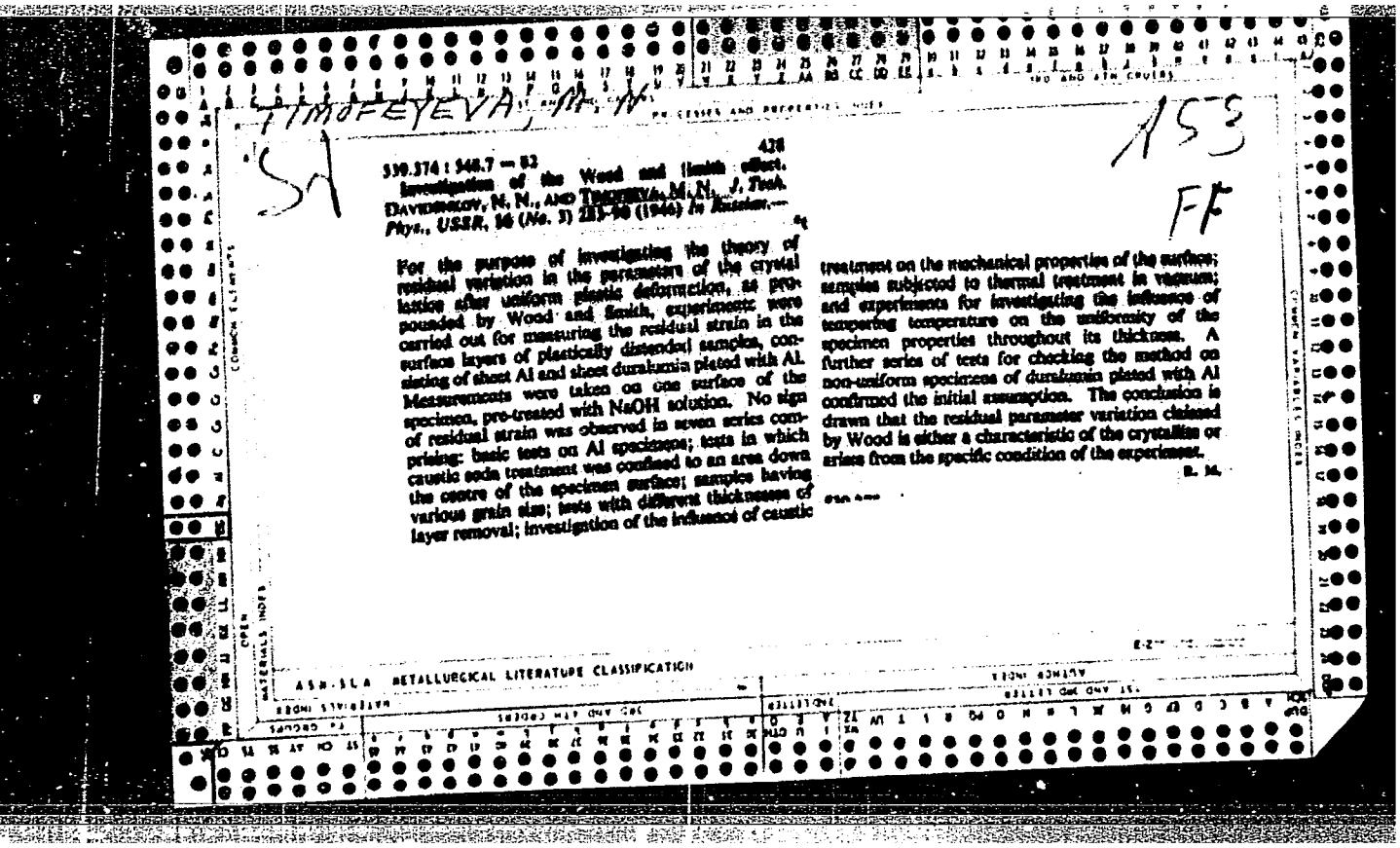
Beneficiation of lean manganese ores of the Nikopol' Basin. Obog. rud 7 no.4:11-14 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Mekhanobrchermet.
(Nikopol' region—Manganese ores) (Ore dressing)

KOSORUTSKIY, L.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.M.

Some data on Q fever in White Russia. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.8:80-81 Ag '58. (MIRA-11:10)

1. Iz Belorusskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(Q FEVER, epidemiol.
in Russia (Rus))



TIMOFEYEVA, M. N.

SA

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539.374 : 548.7 — 83

Investigation of the Wood and Ilmin effect. DAVIDENKOV, N. N., AND TIMOFEYEVA, M. N. *J. Tech. Phys., USSR*, 16 (No. 3) 283-90 (1946) *In Russian.*—

For the purpose of investigating the theory of residual variation in the parameters of the crystal lattice after uniform plastic deformation, as propounded by Wood and Smith, experiments were carried out for measuring the residual strain in the surface layers of plastically distended samples, consisting of sheet Al and sheet duralumin plated with Al. Measurements were taken on one surface of the specimen, pre-treated with NaOH solution. No sign of residual strain was observed in seven series comprising: basic tests on Al specimens; tests in which caustic soda treatment was confined to an area down the centre of the specimen surface; samples having various grain size; tests with different thicknesses of layer removal; investigation of the influence of caustic treatment on the mechanical properties of the surface; samples subjected to thermal treatment in vacuum; and experiments for investigating the influence of tempering temperature on the uniformity of the specimen properties throughout its thickness. A further series of tests for checking the method on non-uniform specimens of duralumin plated with Al confirmed the initial assumption. The conclusion is drawn that the residual parameter variation claimed by Wood is either a characteristic of the crystallite or arises from the specific condition of the experiment.

R. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOFEYEVA, N. N.

USSR/Engineering Jun 48
Plastic Deformation
Analyzers, Strain

"Determination of Strain During Plastic Deformation," N. N. Davidenkov, N. O. Nokiyevskaya, N. N. Timofeyeva, All-Union Inst of Avn Materials, 7½ pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 6 pp 736-742

Describes experimental confirmation of Ludwig's formula for calculation strains during plastic deformation by summation of residual and elastic strains. Discrepancies were 6.2, 5.8 and 1.3%. In last case special steps were taken to improve centering of specimen.

PA 14/49T36

TIMOFEYEVA, M. N., DAVIDENKOV, N. N., and MARKOVETS, M. P.

"On the Nature of Warping after Plastic Bending , Zh. Tekh. Fiz, 21, 2, p. 178-186, Feb. 1951.

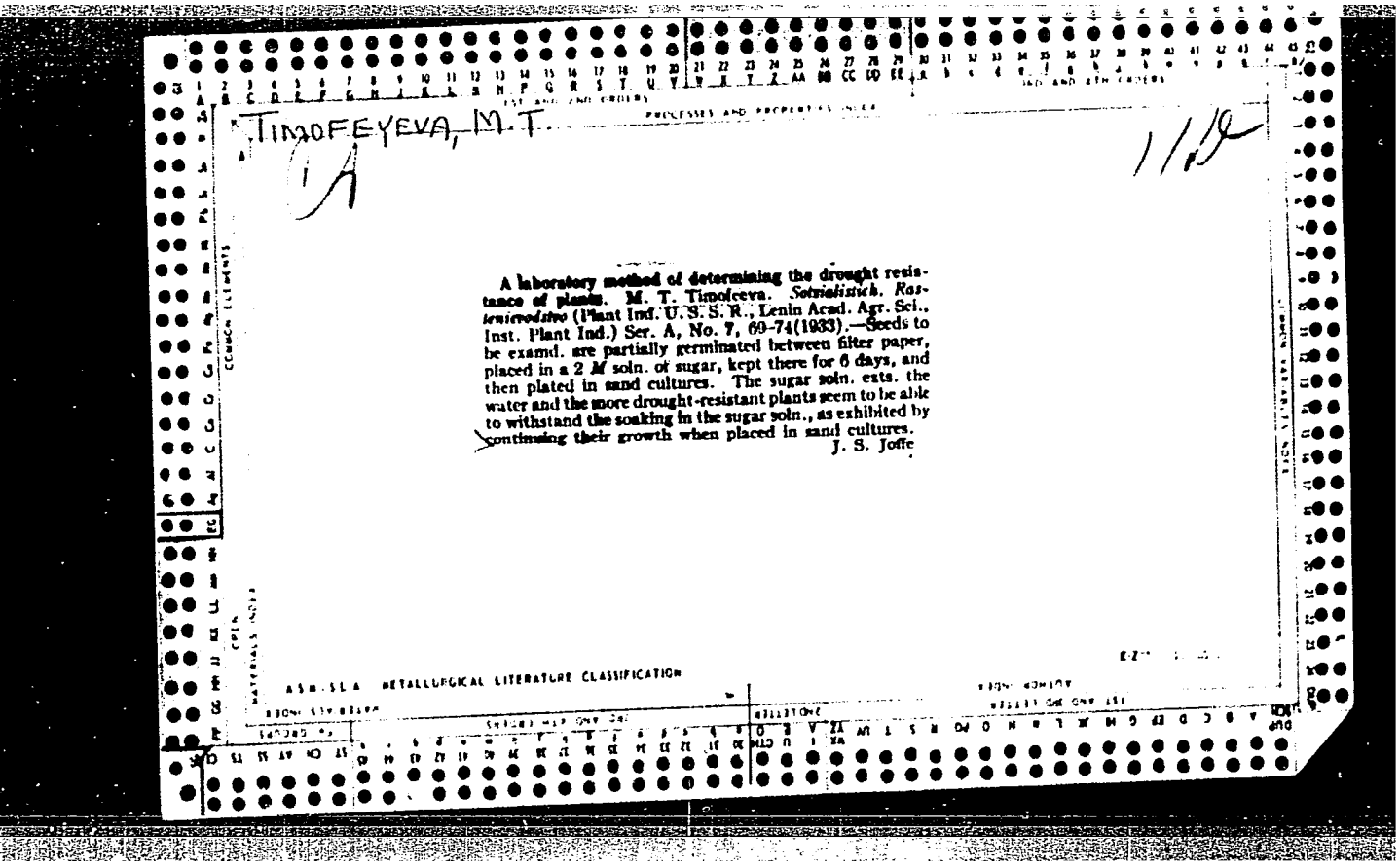
for abstract see card on Davidenkov, N. N.

Timofeeva, L. R.

N. N. Davidenkov, N. P. Markovets, L. R. Timofeeva. The nature of warping after a plastic bending. P. 178

April 21, 1949

SO: Journal of Technical Physics, 21, No. 2 (Feb. 1951)



TIMOFEYEVA, M. T.

1A

1/12

A laboratory method of determining the drought resistance of plants. M. T. Timofeeva. *Sotsialistich. Rastenievodstvo* (Plant Ind. U. S. S. R., Lenin Acad. Agr. Sci., Inst. Plant Ind.) Ser. A, No. 7, 69–74(1933).—Seeds to be examd. are partially germinated between filter paper, placed in a 2 *M* soln. of sugar, kept there for 6 days, and then plated in sand cultures. The sugar soln. exts. the water and the more drought-resistant plants seem to be able to withstand the soaking in the sugar soln., as exhibited by continuing their growth when placed in sand cultures.
J. S. Joffe

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOFEYEVA, M. T.

Wheat

Winter resistance of growing (perennial) wheat. Sel. i sem. 19 no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

MONTERMOZO, Dzh.Ch. [Montermoso, J.C.]; ENDR'YUZ, T.M. (Andrews, T.M.); MARINELLI, L.P.; LALAYBERTE, B.R. [La-Liberte, B.R.]; TIMOFEYEVA, M.V. [translator].

Synthesis and properties of organotin elastomers. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.9:61-63 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Elastomers) (Tin organic compounds)

83849
S/138/60/000/003/005/007
A051/A029

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AUTHORS: Lipkina, B.O.; Timofeyeva, M.V.

TITLE: On Some Technology Features in the Application of Leuconate for Bonding Rubber to Metal

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 3, pp. 29 - 37

TEXT: In recent years the new method of bonding rubber to metal using special cements has become widespread due to its simplicity, economy and because it helps to mechanize production of the article. Leuconate belongs to the group of polyisocyanate cements (a 20%-solution of triisocanate triphenylmethane in dichlorethane). The article discusses the main causes for a change in the adhesive properties of leuconate during its application and some aspects of the technological conditions are determined which would prevent defects in the bonding of specific articles. The testing method is outlined in detail. Decomposition in the rubber and in the bonding causes high tension values during tear (55 - 80 kg/cm²). In the case of destruction on the surface of the metal and in the cement, low values are reached (less than 40 kg/cm²). In mixed decomposition (in the rubber and the cement) the greater the area of decomposition in the cement, the more the

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On Some Technology Features in the Application of Leuconate for Bonding Rubber to Metal

strength index falls. The experiments show that the formation of bonds between the leuconate film and the rubber begins as soon as a contact of the film and rubber is achieved and reaches its highest activity at the moment of maximum softening of the film. At temperatures of 138 to 143°C the duration of the film heating is 5 to 7 min. Up until this moment the heating of the film without contact with the rubber or migration of the rubber onto the film has hardly any effect on the adhesion. However, preliminary heating of the film at a lower temperature and also when storing the article at room temperature causes chemical changes and structuralizing of the film, which is accompanied by a drop in its ability to adhere to the rubber during vulcanization. In the formation of articles by the compression method of damp semi-finished products in molds, the internal pressure is obtained only by the excess of the damp product's volume as compared to the volume of the mold. If the excess volume of the rubber is low or the mold is not securely closed during the compression process, then the internal pressure at the beginning of vulcanization can be inadequate for contact between the rubber and the film along the adhesion surface. The uniform application of

On Some Technology Features in the Application of Leuconate for Bonding Rubber to Metal

internal pressure is also significant which depends on the properties of the rubber, the rate of compression, the distribution of the adhesive surface in relation to the compression surface and on the ratio of the surface sizes. In the compression method in order to obtain standard quality of adhesion, the compression and vulcanization should take place in individual vulcanizers or autoclaves with short stops of the molds and preliminary compression of each part before placing it into the autoclave. The most suitable method for the production of rubber-metal products is the casting under pressure, i.e., filling the molds from within. It is important that during the formation process all operations connected with the preliminary heating of the film are excluded or shortened and the storing period of the articles between the moment of cement application and the vulcanization is as short as possible. A continuous line is recommended for placing the rubber onto the metal as soon as the cement is dry. If the technological conditions are adhered to strictly, high-quality products can be manufactured. There are 14 tables, 2 figures and 7 references: 1 Soviet, 2 German, 1 French and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

Card 3/3

S/081/61/000/023/057/061
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Antonova, Ye. A., Ivanova, S. A., Reznikovskiy, M. M., Timofeyeva, M. V.

TITLE: Rubber aging test in an inert gas atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 561, abstract 23P353 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 7, 1960, 131-134)

TEXT: A device and technique for aging rubbers under exclusion of air are described. The samples are aged in a hermetically sealed thin-walled cylindrical steel vessel filled with an inert gas and installed in an ultrathermostat. The tests may be carried out at temperatures up to 200°C and pressures between normal and 7 at. Rubbers prepared from НК(NK) retain their properties satisfactorily after aging 96 hr at 130°C in N_2 and Ar, whereas they practically become completely useless after 12 hr in air. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

ANTONOVA, Ye.A.; IVANOVA, S.A.; REZNIKOVSKIY, M.M.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.V.

Testing rubber for aging under inert gas conditions. Trudy Nauch.-issl. inst. shin. prom. no.7:131-134 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Rubber--Testing)

15.9300 2109, 2209, 1474

S/138/60/000/005/004/01[illegible]
A051/A029

AUTHORS: Antonova, Ye.A., Timofeyeva, M.V.

TITLE: The Aging of Rubber in an Oxygen-Free Medium

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1960, No. 5, pp. 12 - 16.

TEXT: The changes which take place in the physico-mechanical properties of rubber and compact rubber products in air and inert media were investigated. Rubbers based on natural rubber of various compositions and rubber combinations of СКС-30 (SKS-30) and natural rubber in the ratio of 70:30 were tested. The experimental method is outlined in detail. It was found that the physico-mechanical indices change much more slowly in the bulk of compact rubber articles when aged in an air medium, than in thin-walled laboratory samples of these rubbers, when aged by the standard method. This circumstance can probably be explained by the inhibited diffusion of oxygen in the bulk of compact rubber and by the formation of an oxidized protective film on its surface. The physico-mechanical indices of standard rubber plates, when aged in an inert medium, change noticeably

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The Aging of Rubber in an Oxygen-Free Medium

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A051/A029

in the first hours of exposure, the drop in the properties takes place more slowly after that. This is explained by the fact that in the first hours of exposure oxygen contained in the rubber interacts with the latter. After consumption of the oxygen its effect on the change in the mechanico-physical indices is almost completely excluded. The authors recommend the determination of the change in the physico-mechanical indices of rubber during aging as a method for characterizing the working properties of compact rubber products, the storage and working of which is conducted in an unstrained or weakly strained state without sign-changing loads, when aged in air, and also for products which are expected to give performance after being heated at high temperatures without access or with a limited access of air. The use of an inert medium is a powerful factor for the elevation of the performance ability of rubber products, especially at high temperatures. It is suggested, therefore that inert gas be used as the working medium. The inert gases used for these experiments were nitrogen and argon. There are 3 sets of figures, 4 tables and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

Card 2/2

ANTONOVA, Ye.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.V.

Aging of rubbers in an oxygen-free medium. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.5; 12-16 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber--Testing)

LIPKINA, B.G.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.V.

Some particular features of the use of the "leikonat" adhesive for bonding rubber to metal. Kauch.i rez. 19 no.3:29-37 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti. (Rubber) (Adhesion)

ANTONOVA, Ye.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.V.

Effect of natural rubber quality on the serviceability of rubber goods. Kauch. i rez.18 no.2:13-15 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber goods--Testing)

SOV/138-59-2-4/24

AUTHORS: Antonova, Ye. A. and Timofeyeva, M. V.

TITLE: The Effect of the Quality of Natural Rubber on the Properties of Rubber Products (K voprosu o vliyanii kachestva natural'nogo kauchuka na rabotosposobnost' izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1959, Nr 2, pp 13-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The properties of articles which are subjected to external high temperatures or complex dynamic deformations are influenced by the quality of natural rubber in the mix. A standard mixture comprising 100 parts of rubber, 5 parts of zinc oxide, 3 parts of sulphur, 0.7 parts of captax and 0.5 parts of stearic acid was tested and the physico-mechanical properties of 273 batches defined at normal temperature and at 100°C. It was observed that the tensile strength at 100°C varied between 50 and 280 kg/cm^2 for the various batches. The batches could be divided into those with high and those with low thermal stability. Under normal experimental conditions rubber from all batches showed high tensile strength; at 100°C it varied for samples from different

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The Effect of the Quality of Natural Rubber on the Properties of Rubber Products

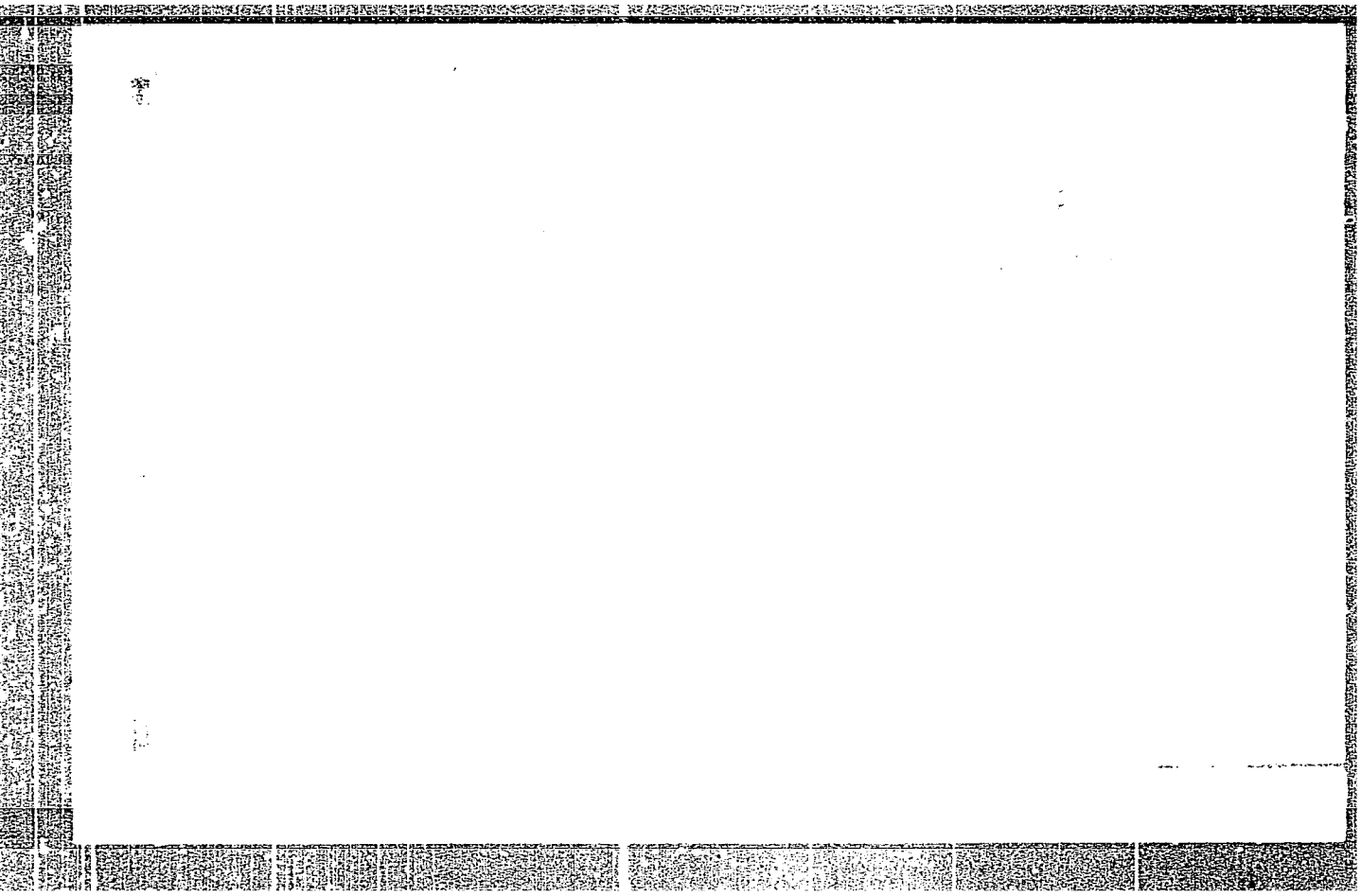
batches (Table 1). The difference in tensile strength at normal conditions and at 100°C was comparatively small for samples with high thermal stability, but an appreciable difference was observed in samples with low thermal stability. The tensile strength of many samples was considerably lower when they were vulcanised for 30 minutes instead of 20 minutes. The effect of rubber with different values of thermal stability on the properties of rubbers was defined by testing two batches of natural rubber samples which had different properties than the standard mixture (Table 2). Table 3 indicates that the static and dynamic modulus, the tensile strength, the relative and residual elongation, the tear resistance, hardness and elasticity are identical for rubbers of various thermal stability. The physical and mechanical characteristics of carbon black-filled rubbers are also very similar after heat ageing and at increased temperatures. Values of the dynamic strength of the bonds in rubbers made from rubbers with varying thermal stability, with Kapron cord

The Effect of the Quality of Natural Rubber on the Properties of Rubber Products

which is impregnated with a carbon-black-latex dispersion, are given in Table 4. Practical tests were carried out on tyres made from rubber with varying thermal stability (Table 5); these showed that the endurance of tyres made of rubber with a low thermal stability is only 30% of the endurance of tyres made of rubber with a high thermal stability.
There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific-Research Institute of the Tyre Industry)

Card 3/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755720016-7"

BARKHASH, A.P.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ya.

Oxidation decomposition of glucose-6-phosphate, 6-phosphogluconate, and riboso-5-phosphate in animal and plant tissue. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.5:611-625 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 25:1)

1. Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

KAFIANI, K.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ya.

Synthesis of RNA during early embryonic development. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:721-724 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.

YENGEL'GARDT, V. A. ACAD.; LYUBIMOVA, M. N.;
VENKSTERN, T. V.; TIMOFEYEVA, M. YA.;
BABSKAYA, YU. B.

Myosin

Enzymology of myosin. Separation of adenosine triphosphatase from desaminase.
Dokl. AN SSSR 85 No. 2, 1952.

Inst. Biochemistry im A.N. Bakh. AS USSR

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

TIMOFEYEVA, M. YA.

The steps in the "direct" oxidation of glucose. The conversion of ribose-5-phosphate to heptulose phosphate and hexose monophosphate in animal and vegetable tissues. A. P. Barkhash and M. Ya. Timofeeva (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 20, 623-35(1955). --Results indicated that ribose-5-phosphate which resulted from the oxidative decomposition of 6-phosphogluconate in the tissues of plants and animals can undergo a series of successive changes. The first is the conversion of 2 mols. of pentose phosphate into phosphoketoheptose, sedoheptulosephosphate and phosphotriose. This reaction can be observed in purified enzyme preps. which are easily isolated from various animal and vegetable tissues. In the less purified enzyme preps. from liver, yeasts, and the like, the presence of sedoheptulose phosphate can be demonstrated only in the early stages of pentose phosphate decomposition. Upon more prolonged incubation sedoheptulose phosphate undergoes further changes leading to the formation of hexosemonophosphate (the substrate in which oxidative carbohydrate splitting originates) and apparently tetrosephosphate. The conversion of pentose phosphates into sedoheptulose phosphate and triosephosphate and the latter into hexosemonophosphate and possibly into tetrosephosphate should be regarded as intermolecular transfer type reactions; in the first step the transfer of a 2-carbon unit of glycolic aldehyde takes place, while in the second step the transfer is that of a 3-carbon unit of dihydroxyacetone. It is assumed that in consequence of these two reaction steps the formation of phosphotetrose from phosphopentose may take place. Viewing the steps of the hexose-pentose oxidative reaction and of the pentose-tetrose anaerobic reaction as a whole, a cyclic proce[illegible] is apparent -- B. S. L.

AUTHORS: Mikhrina, Ye.N. and Timofeyeva, M.Ya. SOV/71-59-2-3/26

TITLE: Determination of Pentose in the Presence of a Great Quantity of Glucose (Opredeleniye pentoz v prisutstvii bol'shogo kolichestva glyukozy)

PERIODICAL: Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 12-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the presence of pentose the Meybaum method, modified by Lyubimova, can be used, which method is based on the orcein reaction of Bial'. Orcein-methyl-resorcin $CH_3C_6H_3(OH)_2+H_2O$ is obtained by dry distillation of orsellin (dioxy-o-toluyl) acid. At the present time the Khar'kovskiy zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov (Khar'kov Plant of Chemical Reagents) has started production of synthetic orcein. The orcein method has the advantage of permitting direct determination of pentose without recurring to any preliminary distillations. However, this method is not applicable in the presence of large quantities of hexose and oligo-saccharids, unless these are first removed by fermentation. The article describes the procedure in detail. Table 1 shows results of determination of contents of sugar and pentose (in %) in hydrolysates, in accordance with the orcein method and with the instructions pertaining to the technological control of alcohol production. In order to prove that the presence of unfermented glucose has no notable effect on the accuracy of determination of pentose in hydrolysates, a number of experiments

Card 1/2

Determination of Pentose in the Presence of a Great Quantity of Glucose

were made with small additions of glucose. In tests made with 10γ of arabinose and 5, 10, 20γ glucose the error amounted to +2.5%, +6.4% and +15.2% respectively. Table 2 shows the results of analyses of mash made from various grains, such as rye and wheat, and mixtures 1:1 of both. In the event of glucose contents amounting to 40%, the quantities of pentose, determined in the mash, equaled the quantity of pentose determined in the same mash after secondary fermentation.
There are 2 tables and 2 non-Soviet references.

TIMOFEYEVA, M. Ya.; KAFIANI, K.A.

Nucleic acids in unfertilized eggs and developing loach embryos. Biokhimiia 29 no. 1:110-115 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 13, 1963.

DZHOKHAIZE, D.I.; KAFIANI, K.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ya.

Matrix activity of DNA and chromatin from the embryo of Misgurnus fossilis in RNA synthesis. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 39 no.3:577-582 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fiziologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Submitted December 1, 1964.

ZALMANZON, Ye.S.; ZELENIN, A.V.; KAFIANI, K.A.; LOBAREVA, L.S.; LYAPUNOVA, Ye.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ya.

Effect of some antineoplastic antibiotics on the synthesis of nucleic acids and reproduction of viruses in a culture of human amnion cells (strain FL). Antibiotiki 10 no.7:61-622 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ya.; KAFIANI, K.A.

Heterogeneity of information ribonucleic acids synthesized at the early stages of embryogenesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1183-1186 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut molekulyarnoy biologii AN SSSR. Submitted December 24, 1964.

ARONOVA, Ye.R.; SHARIFKHODZHAYEV, A.T.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ye.

Detection of brucellosis among blood donors. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi no.11:60-62 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. S.A. Agzamkhodzhayev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med.nauk G.S. Suleymanova).
(BRUCELLOSIS) (BLOOD DONORS)

SHLEYKHER, E.I.; ZVAGEL'SKAYA, V.N.; TIMOFEYEVA, M.Ye.; MATVEYEVA, O.G.

Studying some species of wild and domestic rodents as sources of endemic rickettsioses. Vop.kraev.pat. no.4:108-112 '54. (MLRA 9:12)
(RICKETTSIA) (RODENTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

TIKHEYEVA, N.A.; TITLYANOVA, A.A.

Sorption of microquantities of chemical elements by soil. Report No.3: Sorption of radioisotopes (cobalt-60, strontium-90, yttrium-90, ruthenium-106, cesium-137, and cerium-144) by soil. Trudy Ural. otd. MOIP no.2:195-199 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Ural'skogo filial AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(Soil absorption)
(Radioisotopes)

TITLYANOVA, A.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.,

Mobility of cobalt, strontium, and cesium compounds in soil. Pochvovedenie no.3:86-91 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(Cesium) (Cobalt) (Strontium)

TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.; TITLYANOVA, A.A.

Sorption of strontium-90 by soils [with summary in English]. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. 24 no.1:111-117 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. The Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Sverdlovsk.
(STRONTIUM—ISOTOPES) (SOIL CHEMISTRY)

TIMOFEYEVA--RESOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.; TIMOFEYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Accumulation of chemical elements from aqueous solutions by fresh-water organisms. Report No.3: Coefficients of different radio-isotope accumulations by three species ofaquatic plants. Biul. MOIP.Otd.biol 64 no.5:117-131 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(FRESH-WATER FLORA) (RADIOISOTOPES)

TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.

Migration of radiostrontium in biogeocoenoses. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.2:488-491 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.
(STRONTIUM--ISOTOPES) (PLANTS--ASSIMILATION)
(SOILS--STRONTIUM CONTENT)

ZHUKOV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMOFEYEVA, N. [Tymofieieva, N.], inzh.

Dependence of the modulus of coarseness of expanded perlite "sand" on the size of the fraction of raw material being expanded. Bud. mat. i konstr. 4 no.1:49-51 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Perlite) (Lightweight concrete)

TITLYANOVA, A.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.

Sorption of radioactive isotopes by soil. Trudy Inst.biol.UFAN SSSR no.22:17-29 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(RADIOISOTOPES) (SOIL ABSORPTION)

ROMASHOV, D.D.; NIKOLYUKIN, N.I.; BELYAYEVA, V.N.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.

Possibility of obtaining diploid gynogenesis in sturgeons by radiation. Radiobiologiia 3 no.1:104-110 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva, i Saratovskoye otdeleniye gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo khozyaystva.
(EMBRYOLOGY--FISHES) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TIMOKHIN, N.A.

Effect of hydrosulfide additives on the intermediate product.
Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.4:38 Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036728 S/0020/64/156/002/0455/0456

AUTHOR: Gileva, E. A.; Timofeyeva, N. A.; Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

TITLE: The effect of chronic γ-field radiation on the biomass of fresh-water periphyton algae

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 455-456

TOPIC TAGS: gamma field, periphyton algae, gamma radiation, beta radiation, growth stimulation, biology

ABSTRACT: It was experimentally demonstrated that when β- and γ-emitters having a radioactivity of from 3 to 600 μCu/l were added to an aqueous solution, the growth of the algae was stimulated. The growth in the experimental group at all examined radiation concentrations was observed to exceed that of the control group by 130 to 900%. It was proposed that future experimental efforts include a much larger number of variants and a wider dosage range. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

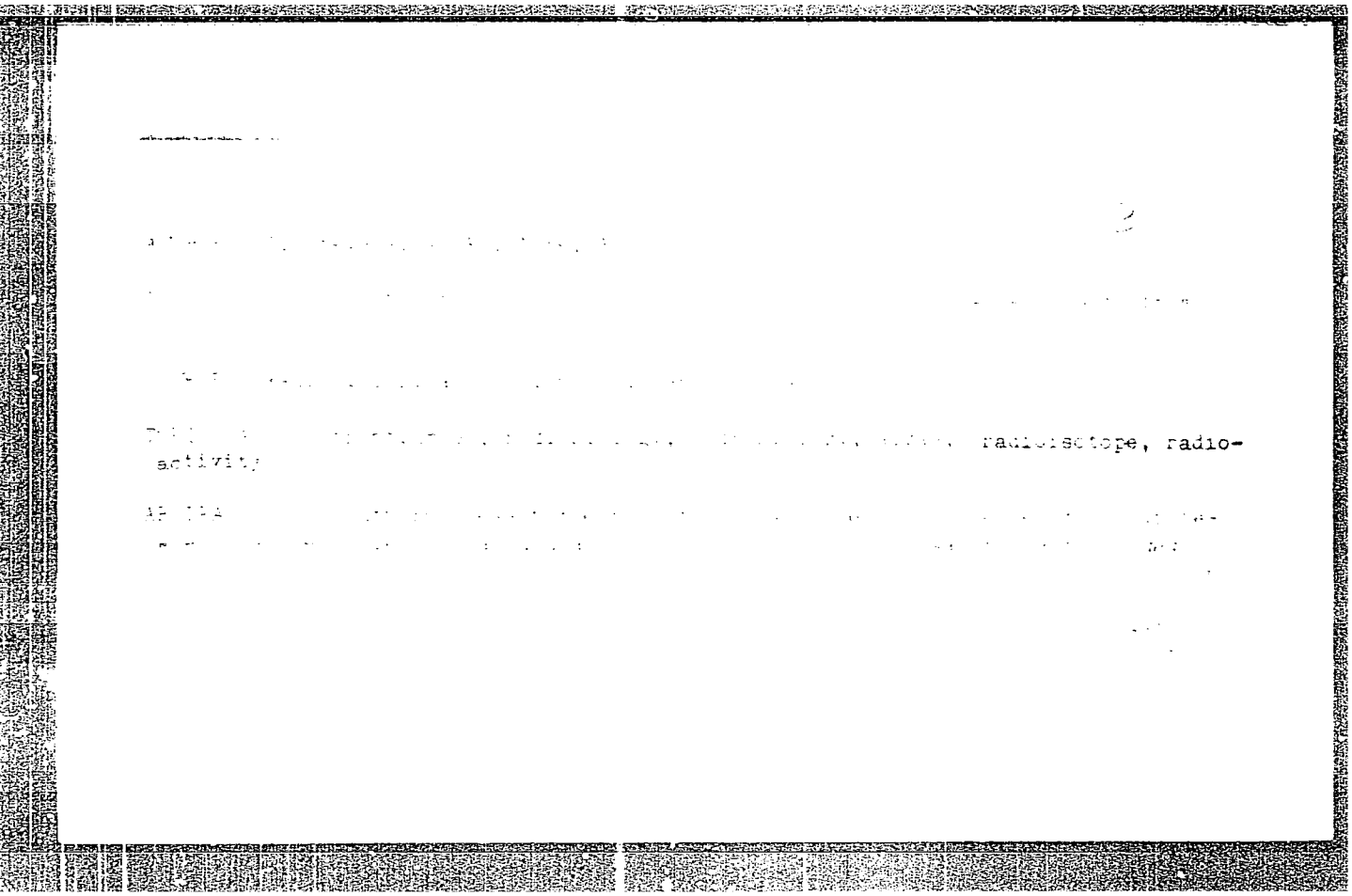
ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial. Akademii nauk SSSR (Ural Affiliate. Academy of Sciences SSSR)

Card 1/2

ZHIVAGO, A.V.; VINOGRADOV, O.N.; BRASLAVSKAYA, G.M.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.

New relief map of the bottom of the southern part of the Indian Ocean. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.2:23-28 Mr-Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.



radioisotope, radio-
activity

species of plants in proportion to the

GILEVA, E.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, N.A.; TIMOFEYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Effect of a single Co^{60} γ-irradiation on the growth of a Chlorella culture. Radiobiologiia 5 no.5:732-734 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.

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ABSTRACT: Chlorella vulgaris Beyer cultures in an aqueous nutritive solution were gamma-irradiated with single 0.5 to 50 kr doses in two series of similar experiments. In each series, each variant was repeated 5 times. Dose-effect curves were based on chlorella culture (1 ml) cell counts determined 1 to 7, 10, 14 and 18 days following irradiation. Results show that gamma-irradiation doses of 0.5 to 1 kr stimulate chlorella culture growth. Further increase of doses progressively inhibits culture growth and doses of 25 kr or more produce a lethal effect. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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GTRSPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

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(HIP, dislocations,
congen., surg. (Rus))
(DISLOCATION,
hip, congen., surg. (Rus))

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